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INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 44

AUGUST 17, 1933

No. 25

VICTOR MILL STARCH

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WARP . . . carries the weight into the
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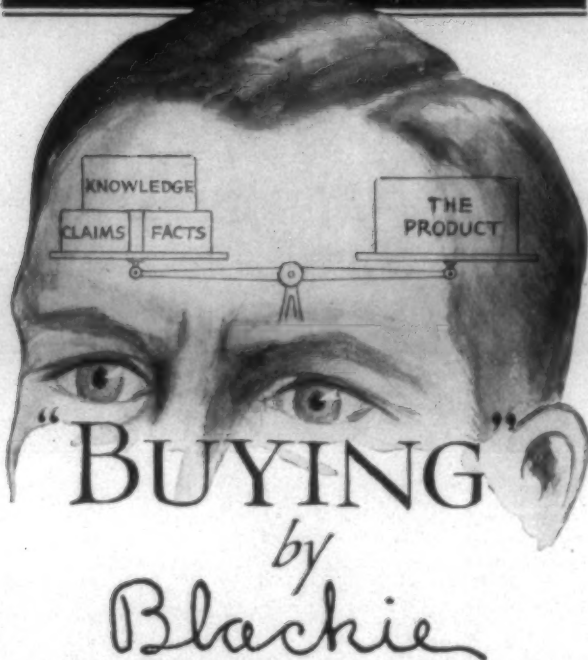
DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

The BUYER'S Column



Buying is an art—

It is the opposite pole to selling—

The salesman endeavors to convince—

The buyer should analyze and absorb—not tear down and be indifferent.

It is not a case of listening to a salesman.

It is a question of trying to obtain all the salesman has of value that applies to your business.

If a salesman has not the knowledge or the wherewith to be of help and assistance to the buyer, then he should not be tolerated.

The worth-while seasoned salesman usually has a wealth of very interesting and helpful knowledge. A keen buyer will reap the benefit of such knowledge and experience.

Many a keen millman has turned failure into success by absorbing the years of specialized experience from the field engineers of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. and Greenville, S. C. (as far as loom harness equipment is concerned.)

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These are selected products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

IMPORTANT

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CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

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A Good thing to Remember



That Thirty-Two years of Experience enables us to render SERVICE to the Textile Industry that cannot be duplicated in the

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We solicit your inquiries

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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Manufacturers, Overhauled, Repairers, and Erectors of
Cotton Mill Machinery

P. S. MONTY,

Vice-Pres. and Sec.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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INSTITUTE FOR
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Cotton Crop of the United States For 1932-33

(From Report of H. S. Hester, Secretary Emeritus, New Orleans Cotton Exchange)

THE commercial crop of the United States (that is, the amount marketed) for the year ending July 31, 1933, amounted to 15,083,125 bales, showing an increase over the marketing for 1931-32 of 184,854 bales. The increase compared with last year was almost entirely in the "Other Gulf" States. The figures, in round numbers, are Texas, under last year, 540,000; Other Gulf States, over last year, 723,000; Atlantic States, over last year 2,000.

These figures, it must be remembered, refer to the commercial crop, or amount marketed, and not to growth. In other words, the growth, as indicated in the table below, was 13,597,000 bales, whereas the commercial crop was 15,083,000, or, 1,486,000 more.

The crop was not quite up to last year in grade, averaging about ten points better than middling, with fairly good to good staple and a minimum of high and low grades.

In Texas and Oklahoma, the average was between middling and strict middling; in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, the average was better than middling, though the Memphis district, which embraces handlings from most of the Gulf States, reported an average of "Bright Strict Low Middling;" in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia the averages were from barely middling to better than middling.

Grade comparisons with the six previous crops are as follows:

- 1932-33 Middling;
- 1932-32 Middling to Strict Middling;
- 1930-31 Middling;
- 1929-30 Strict Low Middling to Middling;
- 1928-29 Strict Low Middling to Middling;
- 1927-28 Middling to Strict Middling;
- 1926-27 Strict Low Middling to Middling.

The season for the most part has been one of uncertainty and dissatisfaction with gleams of hopefulness during the later months by reason of governmental efforts to better the situation. These have helped the market and aided in obtaining improved sales with increased activity in marketing and consumption. Holders have disposed more freely of supplies held over from previous crops, reducing the excessive carryover at the close of last season by considerably more than a million and a half bales. The high level of values, based on the ten market averages, was in July, the closing month of the season and the low in December, with an average improvement for the year of one and fifteen one-hundredths of a cent a pound or about \$5.75 per bale, the yearly

average having been adversely influenced by the fact that a large percentage of the crop was affected by lower prices prevailing in the earlier months of the season.

In this country, the mills, South and North, were in the market constantly from month to month for their needs, most of them not trenching upon their surplus stocks of raw material and, including a remarkable spurt in May and June and for most of July, ended the year by an increase of 1,341,000 bales in consumption. Foreign mills also did better, increasing their use of American cotton 635,000. (Exclusive of linters, the increases were 1,278,000 for American mills and 566,000 for foreign mills.)

With all this, we are still left with an excessive carryover which the government is laudably endeavoring to reduce by the unusual effort of partial cancellation of acreage for the coming season. While the result of the experiment is problematical, it is meeting with hearty accord from the trade.

Comparisons of the carryover of lint cotton are appended for the past three years and for 1920-21, the latter due in a measure to a holding movement in the Atlantic States, viz.:

	(In Thousands)			
	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1920-21
In United States	7,913	9,480	6,126	6,374
In foreign countries	3,426	3,431	2,584	2,325
Totals	11,339	12,911	8,710	8,699

Of the exports, which in round numbers amounted to 8,616,000 bales (a decrease of 215,000) Germany led with 1,948,000, an increase over last year of 316,000; Japan came next, with 1,742,000, a reduction from last year of 580,000. We sent to Great Britain 1,559,000, which was 187,000 more than last year. France took 878,000, an increase of 393,000; to China, we exported only 309,000, which represents a falling off from last year of 871,000; and to Italy we sent 830,000, an increase of 159,000; while Spain took 311,000, against 315,000 last year. Reference is made to further details of exports by countries printed elsewhere.

As above stated, the average grade of the crop was slightly better than middling and the average obtained for the crop as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, points to 7.15. This figure is obtained by dividing the total of the 12 monthly averages by twelve, while calculations using the Bureau's monthly averages, based on the monthly in sight market-

ings, makes an actual acreage for the season of 7.05 cents.

The high for middling for the year was 11.51, on July 18th, and the low 5.45 on December 5th. The average value for middling, calculated on the monthly into sight movement, based on the ten markets was 6.95 cents, comparing with 5.89 last year, 9.57 year before last and 17.24 in 1929-30.

The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was \$36.77, against \$30.67 last year, \$49.86 year before last and \$88.10 in 1929-30.

The story of American mills is much more encouraging; the mills have been in the market from month to month buying their supplies as needed and increasing their consumption over last year's average until during the last quarter, it was more than doubled.

At last year's closing, conditions were at as low ebb almost as had been witnessed in the annals of the industry and while there was an underlying feeling that any change must be for the better there was a preponderating sentiment of uncertainty. This has been gradually changed until at present conditions are just the opposite. At the outset of this season, few mills operated to full capacity; there was little demand for goods and prices were so low that they barely covered replacement costs. From August to March, inclusive, there was a moderate change for the better, while from April on, the improvement was such that most mills worked to full capacity, operating night and day shifts, consuming, as stated by a leading authority, more per day South and North than ever before. There is strong hope that the stimulation of the industry through government activity may prove permanent with improvement of buying power as a result of betterment of the general business activity of the country.

Reference is made to annexed statistics of takings, consumption, stocks, etc.

NORTHERN MILL TAKINGS AND CONSUMPTION

(Including Linters) AMERICAN COTTON Year Ending July 31st (In Thousands)			
	This Year	Last Year	
Stocks beginning year	367	362	
Takings year	*1,376	*1,102	
	1,743	1,464	
Consumption year	1,323	*1,097	
Stocks close year	420	367	

*Exclusive of foreign and including California.

SOUTHERN MILL TAKINGS AND CONSUMPTION

(Including Linters) AMERICAN COTTON Year Ending July 31st (In Thousands)			
	This Year	Last Year	
Stocks at beginning year	1,042	763	
Takings for year	*5,370	*4,529	
	6,412	5,292	
Consumption	*5,365	*4,250	
Stocks close year	1,047	1,042	

*Exclusive of California and foreign cotton.

WORLD'S VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE SUPPLY

Close of Puly AMERICAN COTTON (In Thousands)			
	1933	1932	1931
Mill stocks in U. S. close July	420	367	362
Mill stocks in Europe close July	750	720	630
	1,170	1,087	992

Japanese port and mill stocks and afloat	787	893	426
Other foreign port and will stocks and afloat	258	645	324
	2,215	2,625	1,742
Visible supply American, excluding Orient	6,161	6,306	4,988

Total visible and invisible supply close July, including Japan and other foreign stocks	8,376	8,931	6,730
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NOTE—Mill stocks in America embrace only Northern mills; stocks held by Southern mills July 31st are counted in the old cotton left over in the cotton belt and are not included in the commercial crop.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION AMERICAN COTTON

Year Ending July 31st (In Thousands)			
	1932-33	1931-32	
Visible and invisible beginning year	8,931	6,730	
In sight year	†14,752	*15,545	
	23,683	22,275	
Visible and invisible close year	8,376	8,931	
	15,307	13,344	
Burned at ports		13	
World's consumption American cotton	15,307	13,331	
Lint cotton consumed	14,424	12,580	
Linters consumed	883	751	
	15,307	13,331	

†Minus 63,000 increase in transit.

*Minus 85,000 increase in transit.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN THE SOUTH

A column of matter could be written concerning the cotton industry of the South during the past year but briefly the facts may be summed up by the statement that the mills have consumed an increase of 1,070,000 bales of lint cotton and 45,000 of linters, making a total gain of 1,115,000.

From mill reports last year throughout the South, showing a degree of pessimism without parallel, the condition has changed to increased activity embracing perhaps the largest consumption during the months of May, June and July of record during any similar period.

As elsewhere stated, the mills were in the market from month to month purchasing their raw materials as needed and for the most part not trenching on their surplus stocks. Up to March, inclusive, the increase was moderate but after that the spurt in consumption considerably more than doubled the similar period of last season.

To put it as stated by a leading authority, "today finds the mills both North and South probably operating at the maximum, consuming more cotton per day than ever before." Whether this may continue depends upon the government's efforts to continue and increase the buying power of the country as a whole, the success of which is devoutly hoped for.

As it is, most of the mills have been operating day and night on full shifts.

Consumption for the past year compares with last season as follows (in thousands):

	Lint Cotton	Linters	Total
This year	5,047	318	5,365
Last year	3,977	273	4,250
Increase	1,070	45	1,115

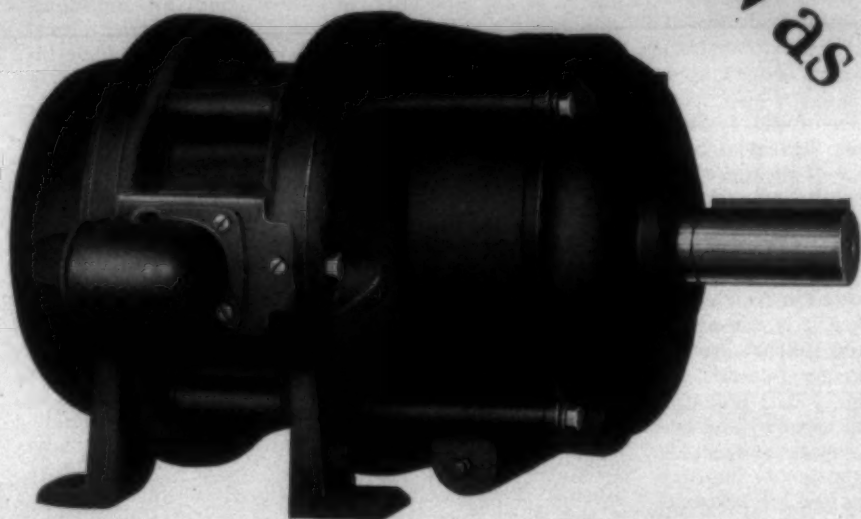
The taking of American cotton (including linters) by Southern mills for this year were in round figures 5,370,000 bales, compared with 4,529,000 last year, an increase of 841,000 bales.

G-E GEAR-MOTORS

(USING 1800-RPM. MOTORS)

will deliver as low as

**13 RPM.
HERE**



*or a wide range
of speed ratings
in small steps up
to 600 rpm.*

STANDARD RATINGS

600 to 13 Rpm.

Polyphase, 3/4 to 75 hp.

Single-phase, 3/4 to 5 hp.

Direct-current, 3/4 to 7 1/2 hp.

Other speeds and horsepower ratings can be furnished on request. Mechanical modifications are available, such as flange mounting, vertical motors, etc.

Speed adjustment can be obtained by selecting a motor with the necessary electrical characteristics.

IN fact, you can just about name your speed and we'll supply the motor. G-E gear-motors are compact. They are only slightly larger than standard motors. They are efficient. They deliver the full-rated motor horsepower at the output shaft. They combine the economies of an 1800-rpm. motor with accurately cut helical gears that run in a bath of oil.

If you want a dependable low-speed drive that you can connect directly to your textile machines, you'll find it worth while to consider G-E gear-motors. Write for a copy of our gear-motor bulletin, GES-764. Address the nearest G-E office, or General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

200-693 H1

GENERAL ELECTRIC

State College Aids Textile Industry

As the primary function of educational institutions is to teach students, the worth of any institution can be determined by the quality of its product, or the students which it graduates. Consequently, the value of a technical institution can be determined by the success which it has in training its graduates so that they can easily fit into the field for which they are trained and render useful service to their employers and to the industry in general.

The Textile School of North Carolina State College has established a world-wide reputation by turning out men of high calibre who have achieved success in many phases of the textile industry.

This article will present a brief resume of the contribution which North Carolina State College, through its Textile School, has made to the remarkable development of the textile industry in North Carolina since the beginning of the present century.

The first textile degree was awarded in 1901. Since that time 410 men have received textile degrees at State College and approximately three-fourths of them are now connected with some phase of the textile industry. A study of the records compiled by these men reveals much information that is of general interest.

Approximately seventy per cent of the men now connected with the textile industry are located in North Carolina. Truly a remarkable record when it is considered that State College has drawn its Textile students from a large number of States and many foreign countries, including England, Mexico, China, Japan, India, Bulgaria, Korea, Peru and Hawaii. This would seem to indicate that young men who desire technical employment among relatives and friends should consider the textile industry as a field which offers many opportunities for advancement in their own native State.

Some idea of the distinction which Textile graduates of State College have achieved can be gained by perusing the variety of positions which they are now filling with marked success. Included among these positions are:

President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and manager of cotton mills, silk mills, knitting mills, mercerizing plants, and textile machinery companies.

Superintendent, assistant superintendent, foreman, assistant foreman, textile designer, and textile chemist in cotton mills, rayon plants, knitting mills, silk mills, dyeing, finishing and mercerizing plants.

Southern representative, sales manager, selling agent, technical demonstrator and salesman for manufacturers of rayon, textile machinery, dyestuffs, textile chemicals and supplies.

Mill agent, representative, cost engineer, and salesman in commission houses which distribute the manufactured products of the textile industry.

Director of trade standards, textile analyst, and textile technologist for the United States Government.

Other positions include: Manufacturing engineer, purchasing agent, cotton classifier, and numerous others, but the list is too long to mention all of them here.

Every member of the graduating classes of 1932 and 1933 is connected with textile organizations. An excellent record under the conditions which have existed for the past two or three years, yet it shows that State College Textile graduates have established a record of accomplishment which makes manufacturers so willing to employ them that during the present year the textile positions available exceeded the number of men in the graduating class.

Another interesting fact revealed by this study is that all but eight of the 410 men who have received Textile

degrees at State College during the past 32 years are living. Two of the eight men now deceased were killed in action during the World War.

North Carolina alone has over 600 textile plants in each of which there are from one to a dozen places that call for men of ability and training. In addition to these plants there are many manufacturing companies which produce equipment and materials for the textile industry, that require the services of technically trained men. Contemplation of these facts and the knowledge that scientific improvements in the manufacturing and processing of textile products are gradually increasing the necessity for technically trained men indicates that the textile industry is an especially attractive field for ambitious young men who have an inclination for industrial, chemical or artistic work. It is one of the world's oldest industries, dating back for thousands of years, yet it is a field that is by no means crowded with highly trained men.

North Carolina State College has furnished four presidents, four secretaries and treasurers and two sectional chairmen of the Southern Textile Association; two presidents of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and one president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; the textile expert for the United States Tariff Commission; the Director of Trade Standards for the United States Government; and the authors of several textile books that have enjoyed a wide circulation.

It is said that North Carolina textile plants manufacture more different types of textile products than any other State in the Union. When State College established its Textile School, practically all the fabrics woven in this State were coarse sheetings and alamaance gingham. For 32 years Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, and other members of the faculty have been telling their students that if North Carolina was to become a great textile manufacturing center it would have to diversify the products of its mills. In fact, Dr. Nelson began teaching fancy and leno and jacquard weaving and designing at State College in 1901, and today he can point to some of his former students who are rendering useful service in some of the South's fanciest mills and have done much to diversify the products of North Carolina's textile plants.

For a number of years State College, in co-operation with the home economics departments of North Carolina colleges for women, has conducted a style show at Raleigh, in which the young ladies from the co-operating colleges displayed garments made by them from fabrics designed and woven at State College by Textile students. These style shows have attracted wide attention and have done a great deal to make the women of North Carolina cotton-minded, thereby increasing the consumption of cotton products.

Another service rendered by the State College Textile School has proven valuable to a number of mills in North Carolina. This institution has a faculty which has been trained in Southern, Northern and English textile schools, and they have had wide practical experience. Every year scores of problems ranging from testing the strength of yarns and fabrics to highly complicated manufacturing and chemical tests are sent to the Textile School by North Carolina mills, and Dr. Nelson and Textile School faculty do their utmost to aid the mills in solving these problems, for it is their desire to make the Textile School and its well equipped laboratories a real service department for the textile industry of the State.

Mills Protest Processing Tax

Greenville, S. C.—The problems and hardships being worked on the cotton textile industry by the Federal processing tax, and the many complications the tax is causing mills in application of the textile code, will be laid before Administration officials in Washington this week by a committee representing the print cloth group of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Representatives of seventy mills, the full membership of the association, gathered in Greenville to discuss the critical situation brought about by the imposition of the tax, and the print cloth officials decided to take the matter up directly with Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Mill and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and R. E. Henry, president of Dunbar Mill, both of Greenville, were named as a committee to confer this week on the matter and to render a full report at another important session called for this city on Tuesday, August 22nd.

W. P. Jacobs, secretary, stated that all mills from Virginia to Alabama were represented. Capt. Ellison A. Smith, of Balfour, N. C., acted as chairman.

The processing tax as applied has brought about a serious situation, the mill men said. It has caused a cessation of sales and represents a manufacturing tax that mills cannot successfully pass on. Few orders are being received by mills at this time.

"Desiring to co-operate with the National Recovery Administration in working out the textile code to the fullest extent, the print cloth group has appointed this committee to go to Washington," Mr. Jacobs said. "The mills wish to put the code principles over, but the situation must be ironed out now." The session was executive. It was brought out that with the processing tax in effect and no orders on hand to move mills cannot afford financially to run and stock the goods pending future sales. They have not the capital to do so, mill men stated after the meeting.

DuPont Under Code

John L. Dabbs, Southern sales manager of the Organic Chemicals Department, Dyestuffs Division, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., is notifying clients that the company is now operating under the NRA agreement and that the Charlotte offices, laboratories and warehouses will close on Fridays at 4:30 p. m. for each week. Officials of the DuPont organization went on record November, 1931, as being in favor of the five-day week.

New Catalog From Terrell Machine Co.

Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, is distributing a new catalog describing the Type K Bobbin Stripper. It is printed in colors and attractively illustrated throughout. The typographical arrangement is unusually effective. A feature of the catalog is the large number of photographs showing installations of the Bobbin Stripper in Southern mills.

F. S. Kinney, who has been representing the Life Insurance Company of Virginia at Sumter, S. C., has become section hand in spinning at the Darlington (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, where he was formerly employed.

MORE THAN

6 MILLION SPINDLES

are now equipped with the special improved synchronized device for

RAW COTTON LUBRICATION

BY THE

**BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS**
PATENTED

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON
17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK

TYPE-K

BOBBIN STRIPPER



**BUILT FOR SUCH
TIMES AS THESE**

Type-K Bobbin Strippers were made for times of keen competition . . . times that demand machines which render a definite service, with substantial savings in hours and money.

Write for the New Free Type-K Catalog

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Luther Pilling, Danielson, Conn., representative for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States and Canada.
Geo. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England, Agents for Great Britain and Continental Europe

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

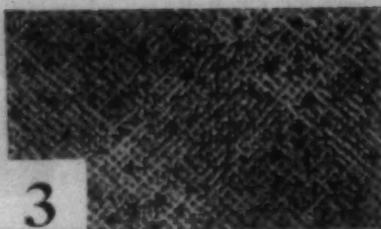
A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by Harwood

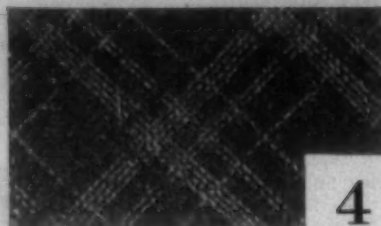
As the season advances more and more interest is being shown in velveteens and corduroys. The vogue for velvets this fall will certainly be formidable, and velveteens are the popular interpretation of this fashion for the woman with a limited income. Paris is making very smart models of this material for day, evening and sports wear, and American retailers have already shown willingness to exploit the fabric. Bonwit Teller and Company, of New York, for example, recently created quite a sensation with an offering of checked velveteen swagger coats, which they described as being suitable for both day and evening wear. Casual effects in checks and stripes used for evening gowns and wraps are, by the way, a very new style note from Paris.

Corduroys and the Vogue for Ribbed Fabrics

Corduroys and hollow cut velvets have a double reason for popularity—they come under two smart classifications—that of velvet surface and ribbed weave. They are also pricer lower than two types of competitive fabrics—velvets and ribbed woolens. In velveteens a great variety of wales are smart, ranging from fine pique ribs, such as those which appear in the



3



4



5

sample from Crompton-Richmond Company pictured No. 1 upon this page, to very wide corduroy wales. Hollow cut velvets display a tendency towards flatter surfaces as is illustrated in the fabric from the same manufacturer shown No. 2. Velveteens and corduroys are being promoted not only for dresses and wraps—both long and short—but for blouses, millinery, gloves, scarfs and handbags. Absolutely stunning is a new velveteen glove being made by Daniel Hays for the coming season. It is fashioned of a pique velveteen similar to that illustrated No. 1, and has a wide cuff. The palm, of a matching jersey weave woolen, makes it fit perfectly. It is a copy of a French glove and it requires no prophet to foretell a successful future for it.

Don't Forget—Velveteen Washes!

And what is more, don't let your customers forget to play up the fact in promoting both velveteens and corduroys. With the return to high fashion of cottons of many kinds, women have acquired a veritable mania for putting everything into the tub, and the fact that garments made of these rich looking materials can be washed, makes a very strong appeal to the feminine mind today.

The launderable qualities of the new wool-like cottons should also be played up.

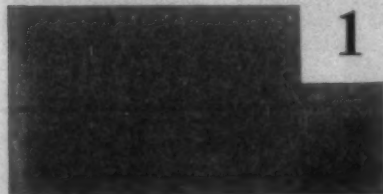
These materials look so much like wool that women unconsciously think of them in the same way—and it comes as a very pleasant shock to realize that a gown or blouse made of a material such, for instance, as the diagonal plaid from Federated Textiles, shown No. 3, may be washed to heart's content. The fabric has the appearance of a very smart sheer woolen. The plaid combines white and French blue and there are rather fine nubs of dark blue running all through it—darkening it and making it extremely chic.

Like Sheer Woolens

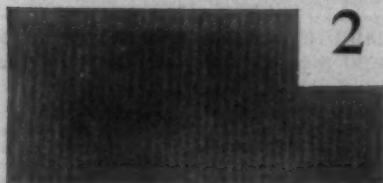
Like sheer woolens also are the fabrics shown, No. 4 and No. 5—also from Federated Textiles. No. 5 is an open lace-like weave similar to No. 3. The pattern is a discreet wool effect in gray and black. No. 4 is closer in weave—but still quite sheer. It has a navy blue ground with a coral and white over-plaid, and would be suitable for a woman's dress, as well as for children's clothes.

Because of the advancing price of wool, manufacturers of cotton textiles are hoping to regain much of the territory which they lost to wool textures during the recent prevalence of low prices. Children's school dresses are one of the fields in which they anticipate considerable gains—also clothes for college girls and business women on moderate salaries.

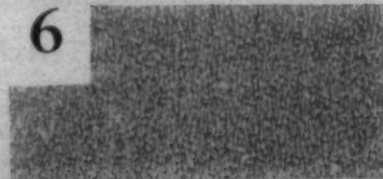
The fabrics shown, No. 6 and No. 7, both from C. H. Schmidt, though not quite so sheer as those just described, are still thin wool effects adaptable for the purposes we have mentioned. No. 6 is a fine, soft wool crepe, photographed in a smart gray tone. No. 7 is a wool chevron weave—so much like a woolen now being made by that famous French house Chanel that it takes an expert to tell the difference. It is photographed in the fashionable yellow green of the season—a color of which much is expected.



1



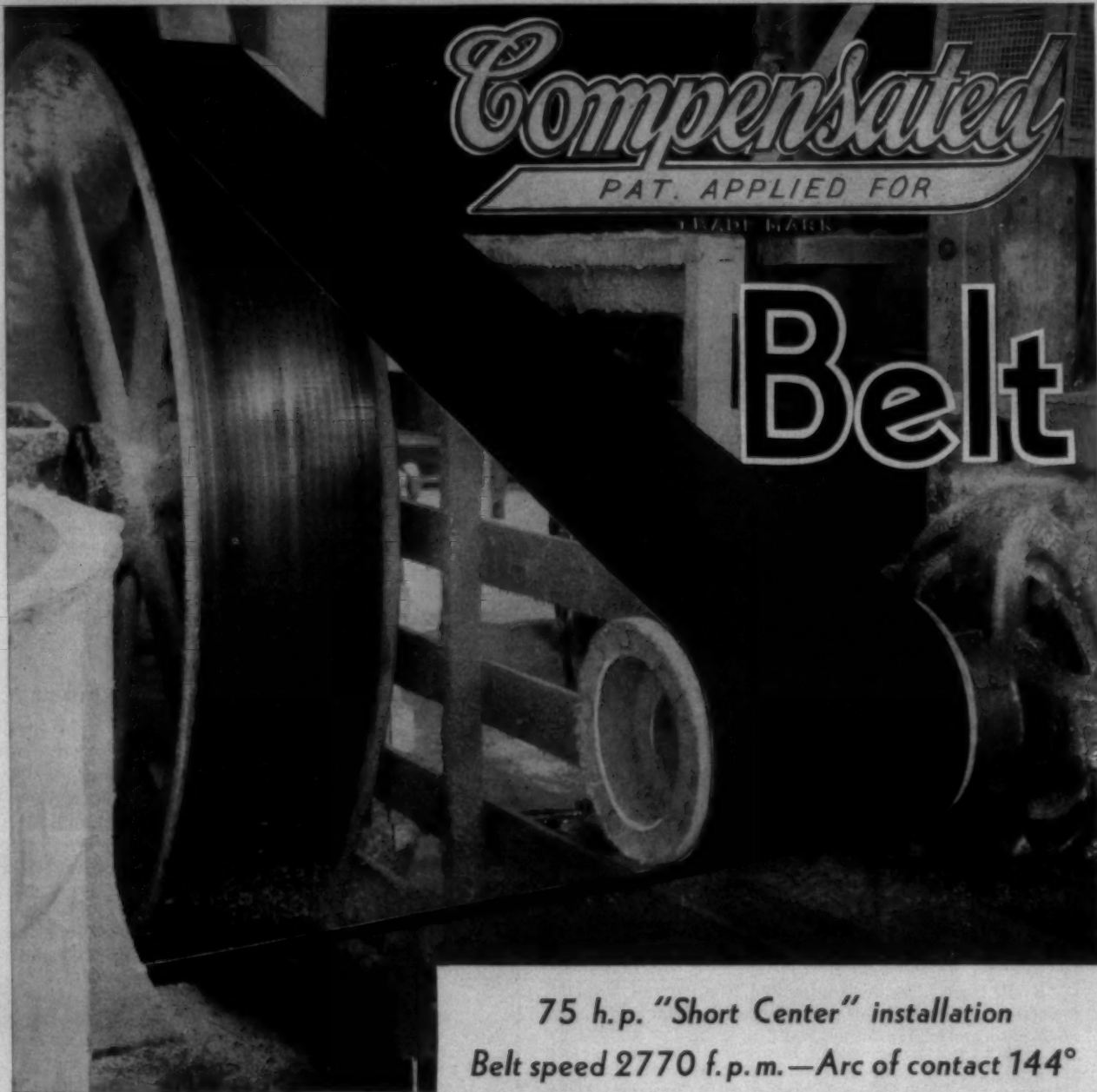
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6



7



75 h.p. "Short Center" installation

Belt speed 2770 f.p.m. — Arc of contact 144°

Condor LINE

V-Belt	Fire Hose
Flat Belt	Steam Hose
Air Hose	Mill Sundries
Cone Belt	Suction Hose
Acid Hose	Oilless Bearings
Water Hose	Rubber Lined Tanks
Rubber Covered Rolls	
Industrial Brake Blocks and Lining	

Although the arc of contact in this installation is only 144° the 14-inch 6-ply Compensated Belt carries a normal to a 100% overload without appreciable slip at any time.

A Compensated Belt has ten advantages over standard rubber belting. Its unusual flexibility and high overload capacity at low tension makes it a practical and economical belt for nearly every type of installation.

Sold by leading jobbers

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

PERSONAL NEWS

Don Law has been promoted from machine shop to overseer night carding, Gray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

R. G. Wood is superintendent Gray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. H. Nelson, of Shelbyville, Tenn., is now master mechanic, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

F. A. Aiken has resigned as overseer cloth room, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

Alex S. Monroe has been elected assistant treasurer of the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

D. D. Little, prominent mill executive of Spartanburg, S. C., has been appointed a director of the South Carolina National Bank, which is being reorganized.

G. C. Mosley, formerly cloth room overseer, Magnolia, Miss., has accepted a similar position, Adams-Swirles Mill, Macon, Ga.

D. G. Skinner, formerly with Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C., is now a section man in spinning, Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

R. L. Black has been promoted from day section to overseer spinning, second shift, Gray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

J. T. Evans, formerly of Springfield Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C., is now card grinder at Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

H. A. Shealey has been transferred from second hand, Olympia Mills, to overseer spinning, Richmond Mills, Columbia, S. C.

George S. Harris, who joined the Springs Cotton Mills some weeks ago in an executive capacity, as noted, is treasurer and purchasing agent of the company.

R. P. Harris has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Nos. 1-2-3, second shift, Pelzer, S. C.

J. D. Crymes has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Mills Nos. 1-2-3, second shift, Pelzer, S. C.

J. S. Rodger has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Mills Nos. 1-2-3, second shift, Pelzer, S. C.

Clyde DeVall has been promoted from section man to second hand in carding, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Mills Nos. 1-2-3, second shift, Pelzer, S. C.

Jetter VeHorn has been promoted from section man to second hand in carding, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Mills Nos. 1-2-3, second shift, Pelzer, S. C.

Carl Davis and Ansel Hunt have been promoted from loom fixers to second hands in weaving, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Mills Nos. 1-2-3, second shift, Pelzer, S. C.

M. B. Leath has resigned as vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and will enter the University of North Carolina to study law.

Palmer Dill, of Greenville, has been appointed superintendent of the Brandon Corporation, Woodruff. He has been overseer of weaving at the Brandon Corporation in Greenville for some years.

J. N. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Brandon Corporation, Woodruff, S. C., due to ill health. He has been with the company for 29 years.

W. F. Patrick, formerly in charge of the silk throwing department of the Pinehurst Silk Mills, Hemp, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the J. Wellwood Silk Throwing Company, McMinnville, Tenn.

Jack W. Horner, for many years well known to mill men as a salesman of card clothing, is now erecting machinery for the H. & B. American Machine Co. At present he is changing over a number of pickers at Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, to the one-process system.

Frederick A. Williams has been elected president of Cannon Mills, Inc., selling agents for the Cannon Mills Company, and other mills. He succeeds Charles A. Cannon, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Williams began with Cannon Mills in 1906 as a bookkeeper, when the organization had only seven employees. As the business expanded he was in charge of sales of various departments. In 1923 he was made vice-president in charge of sales. Since 1929 he has been treasurer and will continue in that capacity.

Cam McRae Completes Twenty-five Years With Arabol Mfg. Co.

On August 15th Cameron McRae, of Concord, N. C., Southern representative of Arabol Manufacturing Company, of New York, completed twenty-five years with that firm.

Cam McRae was born at Asheville, N. C., in 1880,



which was more years ago than one would judge from his appearance. While he was very young his family moved to Chapel Hill, N. C., and he attended there the Chapel Hill High School and later the University of North Carolina.

While at the University he spent his summers working in the dyehouse at the Lily Mill, Spray, N. C., and after graduating in 1901 he became overseer of dyeing at that mill.

From 1903 to 1908 he was salesman for the Greensboro Supply Company, but on August 15, 1908, which was twenty-five years ago, accepted a position as salesman for the Arabol Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Greenville, S. C. After six months he was promoted to Southern representative and has held that position ever since.

In 1917 he was married to Miss Ellen Gibson, of Concord, N. C., and moved his headquarters to that city. He has three boys and one girl, and having been a real football fan all his life, he is now taking much interest in the fact that his oldest boy, Cam, Jr., is playing on the Concord High School and looks like a coming star.

Cam McRae is one of the most popular salesmen who has ever worked the Southern cotton mills. With a pleas-

ing personality and a happy disposition, he makes friends easily and is always a welcome visitor.

He believes in the firm he represents and in the goods he sells and every year his efforts have produced a large volume of orders for the high class sizing materials which are manufactured by the Arabol Manufacturing Company.

Here is hoping that Cam will live to see another twenty-five years roll around.

Want Finishers Under Textile Code

A plan for having the finishers operate under the cotton textile code were discussed at a meeting in Charlotte on Monday of a representative number of cotton manufacturers who also operate finishing equipment.

The meeting heard a report from a sub-committee of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, which was appointed some weeks ago to work with a similar committee from the National Association of Textile Fabric Finishers. This committee is composed of R. R. West, president of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, C. A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, and Robert Amory, representing New England interests.

The committees have been working on a plan whereby cotton mills with finishing equipment would not have to operate under both the cotton-textile code and the finishers code. They would bring the finishing equipment under the textile code.

The committee recommended at the Charlotte meeting that recommendations for taking this action be submitted to NRA in Washington and if approved the cotton textile code would be amended to include finishing equipment. The meeting voted favorably upon the committee's recommendations and authorized it to proceed with the plan.

July Cotton Consumption

Washington.—Cotton mills maintained high-speed production during July with consumption of the staple reported by the Census Bureau at 600,143 bales compared with 278,568 bales for the same month last year.

At the same time, the Bureau, in an annual summary, showed that stocks of cotton on hand on August 1st are approximately 1,500,000 bales below stocks accounted for in this country on the same date in 1932.

Stocks on hand on August 1st last year aggregated 9,677,754 and this year 8,176,133, as the new marketing year began with prospects of a large crop despite the substantial reduction campaign carried on by farm administrators. In 1931, on the same date, stocks on hand aggregated 6,369,993.

Consumption for the year ending July 31st was reported at 6,135,595 bales compared with 4,866,016 bales for the same period last year. Consumption in this country stepped up greatly starting in March with mill activity reaching an all-time high during June.

Efforts for the year ending July 31st totalled 8,418,527 bales compared with 8,706,858 bales last year. The exports have been increased rapidly in recent months and for July, the Bureau listed exports of 692,007 bales compared with 449,476 bales in July, 1932.

During July 26,069,158 spindles were active in the nation's mills against 19,758,252 in July last year. Of those active during July this year 17,687,412 were located in cotton growing States where during the same months in 1932, 15,220,749 spindles were active.

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Modernized Humidification Will Aid Textile Mills in Maintaining Profits

BY GEORGE FULLER

Of Cox & Fuller, New York.

FIRST of the National Industrial Recovery Act codes to be accepted by the Administration, that of the cotton-textile industry, has been a center of interest to all industrialists and to the public. Its style and content have been studied in connection with the drafting of codes for other industries; the hearings clarified a number of questions which have arisen since the Recovery Act was passed. Finally, the effect operation under the code will have in the textile industry should be indicative of similar effects which will be felt in other types of industries—under other codes, of course, but the purpose of which will be in general the same.

It is felt therefore that this discussion will prove of value not only to those concerned with the textile industry, but will also be of interest to engineers concerned with the efficient operation of all types of plants, which national regulation will apparently make of increased importance.

Under national regulation in the cotton-textile industry profit margins will become less and perhaps vanish for those concerns which are not well operated and do not have reasonably good equipment. Labor costs will advance from approximately 35 per cent to as much as 75 per cent on the hour basis, without considering any other factors. Necessarily, overhead per machine will increase and at higher cost levels the savings through improvements will be greater than previously. This applies in most departments.

It appears very probable that little change will be permitted in the number of machines per operative unless it can be demonstrated that the actual labor involved is not increased. This means that increase in production must be obtained by exactness in control, i.e., more good yarn per spindle and more good cloth per loom. The strength of the yarn must be increased to permit better spinning and better weaving and the losses through seconds must be decreased. Percentages of production must be increased. The figures following show quite clearly what effect a small saving per machine will do to the total costs.

Regulation will reduce the total production per employee unless more machinery can be handled. It also is likely to force the employment of many less skilled workers. As a result manufacturers will give more attention to comparisons of production, to losses from defective goods, and to other such matters, than in the past. There can be only one conclusion from such investigations; namely, that in many instances production has been less than it should have been and losses too large, and that much of the trouble has been due to lack of control. Often the important savings possible can well be the difference between reasonable and entire lack of profits.

VALUE OF HUMIDITY CONTROL ESTABLISHED

The necessity for and the value of humidification in increasing production, quality, and profit in textile mills has been demonstrated repeatedly over a period of years. Still, there are many plants insufficiently humidified to

permit reasonable control and many where satisfactory control is out of the question. It may appear impossible, but it is a fact, that in one concern investigated the percentage of weave-room production was about 44 per cent of theoretical. Various conditions were responsible but practical lack of any satisfactory humidifying apparatus was one of the main causes. In another plant where exceptionally good mechanical conditions existed the percentage of production was less than 65 and was due entirely to room variation in humidity in spinning and weaving, which condition affected general operation and even rates of wages. The normal percentage of production should have been at least 85 and later was increased to above this level. Modernization of such plants with humidity control equipment is of considerable importance.

WHAT CONTROL MEANS

Not often are comparisons made to indicate what proper humidification can mean to the manufacturer of cotton goods. The following cases illustrate different phases of the subject and have occurred in actual plant operation.

In one large organization operating 1,000 looms upon a certain type of colored fabric, it so happened that Saturday operation was discontinued. The humidity was cut off until shortly before starting time on Monday morning. The total production averaged about 5,200 pieces per week of 60 yards and of this amount 550 pieces (10.6 per cent of the total) were of different shade than normal. The amount of shaded goods was 33,000 yards, of which about 50 per cent was sold at 1 cent per yard less, or \$165, and the remainder was sold to selected buyers at the normal price even though the shade varied somewhat.

In addition, the production on Monday averaged 3.5 yards per loom less than for other days or a total of 3,500 less for the 1,000 looms. This was 694 pounds with a cost of 8.73 cents per pound or \$60.59 per week. The actual seconds made outside of the shaded goods was about 3 per cent greater, which at 1 cent per yard less amounted to \$16.95 per week. The extra cost of inspection, for separation and classifying was \$52.00 per week. The total loss was \$294.54 per week or about \$15,316 per year.

The real cause of the trouble was lack of moisture in the yarns due to week-end standing and drying out; the different shades were due to the rubbing of colored warp on the white filling, the effect varying, depending on the moisture content in the yarn. It is true that crocking occurred at a normal moisture standard, but the important consideration was that the result was different than normal and clearly apparent to any buyer. The whole situation was corrected by starting humidification 6 hours before weaving commenced.

Another case is that of a large organization with 1,500 looms producing finished goods. On the type of fabric made the production was about 95 pounds per loom per week, or 142,500 pounds. As a result of tests on the cloth as sold it was found that the moisture content

*Reprinted from Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning.

varied from 3.8 to 5.5 per cent but that the average was 4.4 per cent. This was 2.1 per cent less than the standard of 6.5 per cent for cloth. It explained why the seller regularly had to quote lower prices than competitors to secure the business, as buyers compared the poundage prices and the seller invariably gave the dried-out or cloth-room weights as a basis. A 2.1 per cent loss represented 2,992.5 pounds of cloth, which at 40 cents per pound was \$1.197 per week or \$62.244 per year. This was several times the cost of apparatus sufficient to rectify the condition.

In another plant the moisture content ran consistently about 5 per cent, instead of the 7 per cent which is normal. The yarn made was 30/1, which is presumed to average 64 pounds in tensile strength per skin. There is a loss in strength of about 6 per cent for each 1 per cent in moisture content or a difference in this yarn of 12 per cent, or 56.3 pound. This corresponded approximately with plant comparisons. Tests made showed that there was a difference of about 3 per cent in percentage of production, that is, from 168.28 yards to 173.4 yards per loom per week. On 1,000 looms this was 6,120 yards per week, or 318,240 yards per year. It represented a difference in overhead in weaving (the productive rate was not changed) of \$0.0009 per yard or about \$286 per year. The interesting fact was that when humidity conditions were made normal it was possible to increase machines per operative about 25 per cent, which represented \$0.0053 per yard or \$0.9169 per loom per week, \$47.65 per loom per year and a total for 1,000 looms of \$4,765, which (with the \$286 saving in overhead) amounted to \$5,051. This certainly would represent more than 50 per cent of the cost of equipment to produce the controlled operating conditions, many times the amount needed to change to normal.

MODERN EQUIPMENT, TECHNIQUE IMPORTANT

Many advances have been made in recent years in the equipment for mill humidification and in the technique of installing and operating it. If best results are to be secured, it behooves the textile mill—and any plant processing hygroscopic materials—to take cognizance of modern methods of humidity control, employ them to advantage.

Many plants have found it profitable to install additional equipment and to make operation almost entirely automatic. In such cases the old equipment has not necessarily been discarded but has been made more automatic, new apparatus being added according to requirements. Many concerns have installed additional humidification at points just before the materials are put up for shipment, to prevent goods being dried out when woven and unfinished, or dried out by heat when finished. A check-up of such conditions should be made.

One objectionable feature found in many older installations is the irregularity in conditions in the same department, often due to placing the apparatus without giving consideration to the openings for traffic and particularly for ventilation, and not providing for the effect of heat on certain sides or portions of the buildings. In many plants conditions vary widely, depending upon how near to or how far away from the apparatus comparisons are made. Warp ends have been observed snapping back like small rubber bands at one side of a room where the sun's heat was greatest and with many looms idle, while ideal conditions existed at the opposite side with practically no yarns breaking, with all of the humidifiers running full in both sections and the difference in conditions due to temperance and air circulation.

In cases of this kind, plant modernization with humidity control equipment should be carefully considered if profits are to be made under the new deal.

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Thanks for the Compliment

George Googe, head of the Southern Division of the American Federation of Labor, spoke recently at LaGrange, Ga., and is quoted as saying:

The Textile Bulletin is the worst racket in the textile world, operated by David Clark, at Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of giving to employers and overseers something they can use to combat talk of organization among their employees.

What Mr. Googe really meant was that the information which David Clark and the Textile Bulletin has from time to time, over a period of many years, furnished the employers and mill overseers has made it impossible for his organization to deceive Southern mill operatives.

The mill officials, the overseers and even the mill operatives know that the Textile Bulletin never makes wild statements or furnishes erroneous information.

Having read the Textile Bulletin for twenty years and followed it through many fights, they know that its statements are reliable and truthful and most of the mill employees believe that the Textile Bulletin has a real and sincere interest in their welfare.

It is true that we furnish the mill officials and overseers information which they can pass on to their employees and thereby combat the efforts of Mr. Googe and his associates to organize them into dues paying bodies.

His statement about the Textile Bulletin being a racket is simply an effort to get back at us for saying that his organization conducts a "racket."

A "racket" is something that a man or a group of men use to secure money without any legitimate reason for such money being paid.

It can only be a "racket" when it produces profits out of proportion to the service rendered.

The Textile Bulletin, in combatting efforts to unionize the cotton mills of the South, has rendered a service to both mills and mill employees, but has never profited directly from same.

No cotton mill man owns a dollar of stock in the Textile Bulletin and we have never been paid for any editorial or any service rendered and therefore can not be classed as a racket.

Mr. Googe and his associates are conducting a racket because if they can persuade the mill employees to unionize and pay dues, Mr. Googe and his gang will be able to live in luxury upon the money collected.

They had been going over the South telling mill employees that they obtained for them the recently established minimum wage and it "got under their shirts" when we showed that the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers violently opposed the establishment of any minimum wage.

We did not merely make the assertion but substantiated same by publishing statements made before Congressional committees by their officials. They could not deny that such opposition to the minimum wage had been offered and therefore seek to avoid the issue by making an attack upon the Textile Bulletin.

We also note the following in the remarks of Mr. Googe:

"You will find that strikes are not found, as they say, in mills where labor is organized," Googe declared, "but they are usually found in mills where employees are not allowed to organize."

The 1921 strike in Charlotte-Concord-Kanapolis came four months after the mills in those towns had been unionized. The more recent strike at Danville and Marion followed closely upon the formation of unions in the mills.

There were formerly 20,000,000 cotton spindles in New England and they were fully unionized, but today they have only 12,000,000, in round numbers, and only one mill of any size recognizes unions.

When one strike was settled, the mill officials knew that, no matter how positive and binding the agreements, that just as soon as the collection of union dues in that mill slackened another strike would be fomented and very seldom could a mill operate four months without a labor disturbance.

There have been other contributing factors but the principal reason that about 8,000,000 spindles were dismantled in New England and several hundred thousand mill operatives thrown out of work, was because of union labor and strikes.

Whenever Mr. Googe pays 50 cents for a lunch, that money has come out of the pocket of mill operatives who worked for same.

Mr. Googe got the 50 cents because he conducted a racket and if it were not for the racket he would be working for his living at some legitimate business.

The Textile Bulletin admits that it gives to mill officials and mill overseers the information to pass on to mill employees but our information is always the truth.

If ours be a "racket" we can measure the profits of that racket only in the esteem and affection of the mill people, including the mill operatives of the South.

"If I Were a Worker—"

It has been a long time since we published any article which created a more favorable impression than the one entitled, "If I Were a Worker," which we carried last week. It was prepared by the Emmons Loom Harness Company, Lawrence, Mass., who are to be congratulated upon its excellence.

We have had so many letters praising this article and so many requests from mills wanting additional copies that we took the matter up with the Emmons Loom Harness people. They are prepared to furnish reprints of this article, in pamphlet form, at a reasonable cost, to mills who wish them.

We are passing this information along on account of the unusual interest shown in the article. The Emmons Loom Harness Company has already distributed a large number of these pamphlets at their own expense. Those who wish additional copies should write direct to the company.

What of the Leisure Hours?

Since the adoption of the shorter working week, cotton mill employees find themselves with a great deal more time upon their hands than they have been accustomed to. A number of mill men have told us that the workers on their first shifts, getting out of the mills early in the afternoon, are absolutely at a loss to know what to do with themselves. In many mills, the second shift has been noticed gathering about the mills several hours before they were due to go to work. They have nothing else to do.

This condition is creating a new problem in the mill villages. The duty of meeting it is naturally going to fall upon the mill owners. So far, they have all been too busy working out their new adjustments, that they have had little

time to consider the question of the leisure hours of their workers.

As conditions become more normal, we feel sure that this question is coming in for the serious consideration it deserves. Every effort should be made to provide means for making idle hours both happy and valuable. It is going to take plenty of planning and ingenuity to keep leisure hours from becoming plain loafing hours.

The mills that succeed in providing additional facilities for healthy amusement and recreation are going to do a real service for their people and make a material contribution to their welfare and happiness. Incidentally the mills will reap a real benefit from such a program.

"Code in the Head"

*He gotta code,
She gotta code,
All God's chillun got a code—*

This code business, typified in the above ditty, is nationwide. Everybody, everywhere, is troubled with "a code in the head."

One harrassed group of married men, working feverishly behind barred doors, is expected to emerge soon with a code to prevent their mothers-in-law from visiting them more than 40 minutes per year. Textile salesmen are drafting a code to prevent mill men from keeping them waiting more than five minutes at any one time and to prohibit prospects from doubting a single word of their sales talk.

We live in fear lest our wives, our cooks, and our colored washerwomen become code conscious. Kids in our neighborhood are writing a code limiting bathing to 40 Saturdays per year.

Worthy wives of cotton manufacturers have become "code widows." Their husbands are constantly dashing off to Washington, Charlotte, New York or somewhere to attend code meetings. Their children report fearfully, every week end, that "that strange man is coming in the front gate again."

Some of the big shots in business, who stay in conference all morning, play golf all afternoon and poker all night, now ride home with the milk man (who is late on account of the code) with the best alibi they ever had. "Been working on the code, my dear," they tell their irate wives.

We favor a code for long-winded preachers, that would limit sermons to 40 minutes weekly, 20 minutes per shift.

We could go on with this for a couple of columns, but—we must hurry along now and meet with the editors who are editing the editors' code.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

MEBANE, N. C.—Baker-Mebane Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by W. W. Corbett, W. E. White, J. M. McIntyre, all of Mebane. The company has an authorized capital of \$100,000, with \$18,500 paid in.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—Tennessee Eastman Corporation has awarded the contract to Blue Ridge Construction Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., for the construction of an extension to its power house. The addition will be like the other building, four stories, 64 by 86 feet.

CHINA GROVE, N. C.—A mill building is being constructed by the China Grove Mill Company. The plans were prepared by R. C. Biberstein, Charlotte, N. C., textile engineer and architect, and the contract is in charge of Barger Bros., of Mooresville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Seventeen additional full-fashioned hosiery machines and a complete system of air conditioning equipment is being installed in the knitting division of the Hudson Silk Hosiery Company. This equipment, along with additional throwing machinery recently installed, represents an expenditure of \$192,000.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.—A new cooling system has been installed in the Fayetteville Silk Mills. Wages have been increased for approximately 75 men and women employed in the plant. Two shifts are employed. Fred E. Gibbons is president and manager and H. C. Lyons is shop superintendent.

ROSSVILLE, GA.—Garnett Andrews, president of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, stated that the main unit of the company here will probably resume operations in some departments this week. The unit has been closed down while repairs are being made. The main unit and its branch units formerly employed approximately 2,000 operatives.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Employees of the Columbia Mills Company, who have been making more than \$12 a week, the minimum wage scale for the new code, were granted a 10 per cent increase. This is the second increase made by these mills in the last few weeks. These mills manufacture hose, belting duck and dryer canvas.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The board of directors of Spoford Mills, Inc., has elected J. Holmes Davis as president, succeeding H. J. Dowd, of New York City. Mr. Davis, with F. A. Matthes, president of the Tidewater Power Company, and associates recently acquired control of the mill. Other officers chosen were: F. A. Matthes, vice-president; L. D. Latta, secretary; J. Holmes Davis, Jr., treasurer, and David Tousignant, re-elected as agent.

ROME, GA.—Six hundred and seventy-three operatives have been added to the payroll of the local unit of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, as a result of the adoption of the 40-hour week schedule. The company now has 1,708 operatives on the payroll as compared with 1,035 during the depression.

Two 40-hour shifts are now employed, with the unit operating at capacity. An average wage scale of 46 cents per hour is being paid the operatives, this having been agreed upon following a recent strike.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ALTAMAHAW, N. C.—The Glenn Raven Silk Mills has been organized here to take over and operate the Holt, Gant and Holt Mill, which has been idle since 1927. Officials of the company are Allen E. Gant and Roger Gant, owners of the Glenn Raven Mills at Glen Raven. The plant will be equipped with looms for weaving silk and rayon and is expected to begin operations within 60 days.

LEXINGTON, S. C.—The Martel Mills, which have been closed for the past three years, will be in full-time operation again by the middle of August, according to announcement of C. C. Rush, superintendent. Around 200 persons will be given employment and the plant will work two shifts. The weekly payroll is estimated to be \$3,000. The mill is equipped with 7,000 spindles and makes ticking.

OLD HICKORY, TENN.—The Du Pont Rayon Company is making changes and improvements in its plant at Old Hickory, which over a period of several years will require an expenditure of about \$3,000,000.

The changes are designed "to round out and make more efficient present facilities," it was stated. Additions will be made to the facilities of the power plant and much of the expenditure will be devoted to equipping and installing economic production facilities.

The company stated no new buildings were planned.

SANFORD, N. C.—With an increase in weekly payrolls from about \$1,100 to approximately \$3,000, the Sanford Cotton Mills are now operating on a two-shift plan, which has increased the number of employees from 150 to approximately 250. The hours of work are from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m., and 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. The management of the mill are hopeful that business conditions will justify the continued operation under the new schedule as adopted by the textile code.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Practically the entire force of 2,300 workers at the American Enka Corporation, manufacturers of rayon, are now operating on a "premium," or piece-work basis. They are encouraged to make over the code minimum since their pay is greater and their machines become more valuable.

More than 400 workers were recently added and trained in anticipation of the 40-hour week schedule which is put into effect in all departments of the plant on August 14th. Workers will be on duty eight hours for five days.

Weekly wages have been increased by \$8,000 or \$10,000 with the new schedule, A. L. Moritz, vice-president and technical manager, estimated. Boosts to individual workers ranged from 20 to 30 per cent.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The regular semi-annual dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on outstanding preferred stock valued at \$318,500 was declared by Gossett Mills, meeting at Anderson, James P. Gossett, president, announced. The dividend amounts to \$11,147.50.

No dividend was declared on common stock of the mills, Mr. Gossett said. Although the financial report reflected excellent results. The chain includes seven mills and one finishing plant, the majority of them being in Anderson and within a few miles radius.

The entire board of directors was re-elected with

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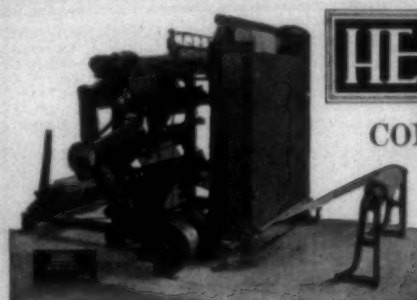
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—says leading mill.

Our combination machine brushes and shears both sides of the goods at 50 to upwards of 90 yards a minute, and reduces trimming, cleaning, burling, and inspecting costs. The brush gets leaf motes, trash, etc., while the knives, which shear within 1 foot of seams, remove all hanging strings and nibs. Each brush is connected with the powerful suction so that all dirt, leaf, etc., is carried away, leaving machine and cloth absolutely clean.

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SALE OF LOWE MILLS, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, will sell at public auction, at the office of Lowe Mills, Inc., at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 23rd day of August, 1933, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on that day, for the account of whom it may concern, the real and personal property of Lowe Mills, Inc.

Lowe Mills, Inc., owns, free and clear without encumbrances of any kind, a cotton mill at Huntsville, Alabama, known as "Lowe Mill," with 23,672 spindles, 660 looms (Drapers), 420 of these looms being less than five years old, with individual motor drives. The mill is supplied with Barber-Colman high speed Spooler and Warper equipment, and is located at Huntsville, Alabama, in the fertile Tennessee valley, the textile section of northern Alabama. Among the other mills at Huntsville, Alabama, are the mills of Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Dallas Manufacturing Company, and Lincoln Manufacturing Company. The territory is supplied with cheap power and the promise of still cheaper power through the government development of Muscle Shoals. The mill is furnished with preparatory equipment for the production of print cloth yarns for book cloth and shade cloth, with 100 looms equipped for marquisettes, and has buildings with vacant floor space sufficient for additional 10,000 spindles without rearrangement of present equipment; two main brick mill buildings, warehouses; agents' residences; office and store buildings, and 172 operatives' houses.

For detailed statement of the property, including machinery and equipment, description of real estate, and terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., 58 Worth Street, New York City.

Inspection by interested parties is invited, and the undersigned, Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., who is in charge of the property, will be glad to show it to interested parties at any time. It is suggested that prospective buyers communicate with Mr. Mullins and arrange to visit the property.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 10% of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of sale, 15% of the purchase price in ten days' time thereafter, and the seller will accept the purchaser's note for the balance of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments of ninety days each, secured by a mortgage on the property.

The seller reserves the right to bid at the sale.

This 22nd day of July, 1933.

A. F. MULLINS, JR.

SALE OF SHELBYVILLE MILLS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, will sell at public auction, at the office of Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 23rd day of August, 1933, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on that day, for the account of whom it may concern, the following securities in one lot:

Two hundred fifty (250) shares of common stock without par value of Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., a Tennessee corporation, being all of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of said corporation.

Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., owns, free and clear without encumbrance of any kind, a cotton mill at Shelbyville, Tennessee, known as "Shelbyville Mill." Shelbyville is located in the white farming section of Tennessee, adjacent to the Duck River, in cotton growing territory, and furnishes high-class mill labor. The mill has approximately 23,000 spindles, 594 looms (Drapers) balanced for 22" yarns, and preparatory equipment, in condition for immediate operation, producing Wide Drills, Twills and Sheetings; approximately 95 acres of land; large two story brick mill of approximately 110,000 square feet floor space; one story new Weave Shop (built four years); store and office building; and 112 operatives' houses.

For detailed statement of the property, including machinery and equipment, description of real estate, and terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., 58 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

Inspection by interested parties is invited, and the undersigned, Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., who is in charge of the property, will be glad to show it to interested parties at any time. It is suggested that prospective buyers communicate with Mr. Mullins and arrange to visit the property.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 10% of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of sale, 15% of the purchase price in ten days' time thereafter, and the seller will accept the purchaser's note for the balance of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments of ninety days each, secured by a deposit of the above stock and a mortgage on the property.

The seller reserves the right to bid at the sale.

Dated: This 22nd day of July, 1933.

A. F. MULLINS, JR.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Thomas Bancroft, of New York, son-in-law of William Woodward, chairman of the board of directors of Hanover National Bank, as a new additional member.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Victor-Monaghan Mills declared a dividend of \$1 per share on its common stock at a meeting of stockholders, and on September 1st checks aggregating approximately \$50,000 will be mailed.

Brokers said an advance of \$9 to \$10 per share was noted on Victor-Monaghan stock on strength of the annual statement, the bid being 50 and 55 asked.

The last dividend on common stock of the company was declared in June, 1930. The mill has never missed payment on its preferred stock. The annual statement showed that payments on preferred stock for the year ending June 30th, amount to \$45,305.25. Victor-Monaghan has 55,751 shares of stock outstanding.

Lupton Wills Estate to His Wife and Son

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In a brief will filed for probate, J. T. Lupton, prominent capitalist and philanthropist who died Monday in Brevard, N. C., left his entire estate to his only son, Carter Lupton, with the provision that \$100,000 be paid his widow annually during her lifetime. No estimate was made as to the value of Mr. Lupton's estate.

Mr. Lupton was formerly head of the Dixie Mercerizing Company.

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co. Under Code

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., of Charlotte, of which A. M. Guillet is president, was one of the first shops of its kind to join the NRA. The company is now operating 40 hours and is paying higher wages to its employees than they formerly received for 55 hours. Prices of the company's services to the mills are being adjusted to the new conditions.



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counts; also textile training. E. G. R.,
care Textile Bulletin.

Calco Purchases E. C. Klipstein & Sons

The Calco Chemical Company, Inc., of Bound Brook, N. J., has purchased the plant and business of E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., of South Charleston, W. Va., whom they have heretofore represented in the sale of their dyestuffs. The Klipstein Company has been producing sulphur black since 1916 and has been a leader in the development of the synthetic anthraquinone process.

Foresee Increased Demand for Mill Stocks

Greenville, S. C.—Mill stocks are quiet on the market, but the absence of activity is attributed by Greenville brokers to the fact that stockholders consider their investments sound and believe that with stabilization of operations under the code they will be able to secure much better prices. regular.

WANTED—Have splendid location for man who can operate a Loom Reed Repair Shop. State full experience. Address: "Reed Specialist," Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.



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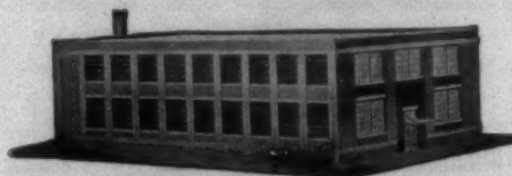
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B. F. Baarnes, Jr. _____ 530 Angier Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
J. McD. McLeod _____ 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Although the cotton goods markets were generally quiet under the conditions brought about by the drastic changes now being made in industry, more inquiry was noted at the close of the week. The belief is growing here that buying will be resumed within a short time, although the difficulties of adjusting the market and the tremendous sales last month and prior to that, are recognized as factors that may delay new business further.

Prices in gray goods were lower at the week end and on a basis that it is thought will encourage better buying this week. A few good sales were reported, but these were exceptions. Mills are entering a period when they will be reluctant to make goods for stocks, with many sound reasons for this position.

The print cloth market was featured by sharp recessions, the 39-inch 80 squares slipping down to 9½ cents for later goods and 9¼ cents for quick; the 39-inch 68x72s going to 8 cents, though 7 cents plus tax might save the buyer a few points.

There was the encouraging factor that most fine goods mills plan to avoid filling warehouses with goods awaiting orders. Instead, the understanding is, they will refuse to tie up the capital required to do this and wait for buyers to indicate their requirements. Once it becomes fully appreciated by cloth users that there is something serious in the corrective remedy to be applied they are counted on anticipating their requirements in proportion to their converting and manufacturing plans. From the buyer side, the policy of avoiding large unsold first hand stocks appeals, especially to those who prefer to see an orderly condition of affairs in the primary trade. They would be more prompted to order ahead in larger quantities if they could believe that competitors who awaited weak trading spells to cover were outmaneuvered through there being no rush to liquidate first hand stocks on weak bids.

The following quotations were regarded as nominal:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 38-in., 68x72s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¾
Brown sheetings, standard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	17
Dress gingham	15
Standard prints	7¾
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market has remained quiet pending a more settled price level. Lack of new business is generally attributed to the imposition of the processing tax and its attendant complications.

Buyers have been holding off because of the varying quotations in effect since the new costs levels were reached under the NRA program and the processing tax. It is generally believed here that trading will remain on a hand-to-mouth basis until prices are more uniform.

Decision of the Carded Yarn Spinners to include the processing tax in yarn quotations, it is hoped, will clarify the price situation to some extent.

In the meanwhile, inquiry is limited and buyers continue to mark time.

Carded Yarn to Carry Process Tax of 4.83 Cents Included in Quotations

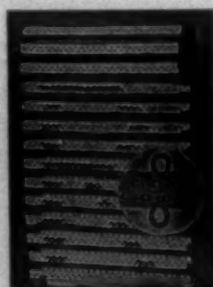
At a meeting of the Carded Yarn Spinners at Charlotte on August 11, at which 1,700,000 spindles were represented, the following recommendations regarding the treatment of the cotton processing tax were unanimously adopted:

(a) That the figure to be included per net pound of finished yarn to equal the processing tax paid on cotton should be 4.83 cents.

(b) That the cost of the processing tax shall be included in the quoted price of the yarns, this entire gross price to be subject, as usual, to customary commissions and discounts, provided, however, that on all contracts taken prior to August 1, 1933, the amount to be included to cover the processing, or the floor tax, should be separately stated on the invoice and not subject to discount or commissions unless otherwise stipulated in the contract.

(c) That contracts made on or after August 1st and until receipt of this advice, shall be billed according to the terms of the contract.

(d) It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of ten be appointed jointly by Chairman Fairley, of the Carded Yarn Spinners, and President Rakestraw, of the Cotton Yarn Merchants Association, to develop a code of fair trade practices and to determine a schedule of fair prices, these to be submitted to the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, with the request that they be presented to the National Recovery Administration for approval.



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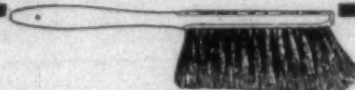
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SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Beiting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec. Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Gouedy, Greensboro, N. C.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou.

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Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 118 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., E. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Chamblion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Fye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.; for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1883, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James L. White, American Savge Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearce Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin K. Klumph, 310 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrinc & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angler Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cotton Textile Merchants Adopt Code Provisions

Members of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants were advised by George A. Sloan, chairman of the committee of twenty, that the National Industrial Recovery Administration has approved its application for the conduct of their business under the provisions of the cotton textile industry code.

Each member is advised to sign the President's re-employment agreement under the following added statement, "We are already conforming to the cotton textile industry code No. 1 which is applicable to our business." The attention of members is directed to the minimum wage, child labor, and maximum hours of labor in office provisions of the cotton textile code. Members are asked to deliver the signed agreement to the nearest post-office and obtain the insignia of membership, blue eagle, etc.

Kendall Company Reports Net Profit of \$196,623

Boston.—Net profit of \$196,623, after depreciation, bond interest, taxes and provision for dividends on preferred stock of subsidiaries in hands of public, is reported by Kendall Company for first twenty-four weeks of 1933. This compares with profit of \$17,083 in corresponding period year ago. After provision of \$100,124 for the regular dividends on series A preferred stock net profit was \$96,499.

Depreciation charges for the March period were \$288,413 in 1933, as against \$4,350,843 in 1932, as result of revaluation of company's plants and properties as of December 31, 1932.

Company's balance sheet as of June 17th, shows current assets of \$6,656,411, current liabilities of \$1,195,861, with net working capital of \$5,460,550, and current ratio of 5.5 to 1. Cash amounts to \$1,856,392.

Differentials On Combed Fine Goods

The combed fine goods group of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, of which A. Clinton Swift is chairman, announced fair process tax differentials on a wide variety of fabrics. Because of the wide variance in character of goods under the classification of combed fine goods it was found difficult to establish a fair percentage basis for non-cotton content.

A process tax of 6.19 cents per pound after adding proper allowance for waste was termed a fair differential on dimities, oxfords, chambrays, marisettes, pajama checks, pongees, sateens, lawns, piques, broadcloths, organdies, voiles and crepes. On combed pima cotton the differential was established at 6.63 cents.

Southern Railway System Train Travel—Bargain Fares

Norfolk, Va., Excursion August 19, 1933

Round Trip Fare
\$6.00

CHESAPEAKE CRUISE, fare includes Seven Hours Cruise on Chesapeake Bay via Chesapeake Steamship Line, Sunday, August 20th. This cruise offers opportunity of seeing Hampton Roads, Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Fortress Monroe, Cape Henry and many other points of interest.

Breakfast and lunch on steamer en route at reasonable prices. Accommodations on steamer are limited.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Rates

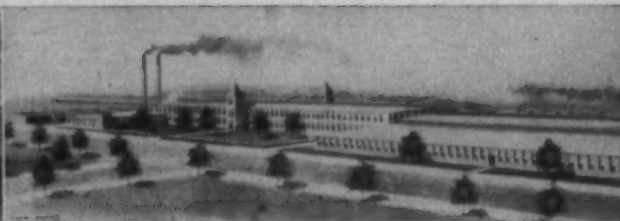
Round trip tickets on sale August 19th, final limit August 20th. Tickets may be extended not exceeding five days on payment \$1.00 per day for each day extended.

Last excursion of the season to Norfolk with steamship cruise.

Reduced fare tickets must be secured before boarding trains.

For additional information and sleeping car reservations

Consult Ticket Agents
Southern Railway System



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GASTONIA, N. C.

JENCKES LORAY PLANT ONE OF THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE STATE

This mill and community is a big town in itself. There are four churches and a large poster in the mill office reception hall gives the name and location of each church, also the name of the pastor. It says:

"Our best people are church members. Which is your church? Every man, woman and child is urged to attend church and Sunday school.

"The Loray Wesleyan Methodist, 317 S. Weldon, A. E. and S. G. Belk, pastors.

"West End Presbyterian, corner Franklin and Ransom, R. J. Hunter, pastor.

"Methodist Church, corner Franklin and Highland, R. E. Hinshaw, pastor.

"The Loray Baptist, corner Franklin and Miller, J. W. Whitley, pastor.

"You are cordially invited to the church of your choice."

At one time, Loray Baptist Church had around 1,000 men enrolled in the Men's Bible Class.

A FINE PLAYGROUND

Near the mill is one of the best equipped playgrounds to be found in a mill village. There's a safe bathing pool, sliders, gliders, swings and merry-go-rounds where hundreds of children have the time of their lives in the afternoon.

The mill dormitory will open shortly for the accommodation of "roomers." Meals can be obtained at the cafe or in private homes.

FINE OFFICIALS AND OVERSEERS

It is hard to see these busy people but when you do, you meet with as fine a group as ever lived. John A. Baugh, Jr., agent, has no superior and few equals in those qualities of true nobility for which our leading mill men are noted. Mr. Baugh is well liked by all who know him.

Superintendent Morehead is a real prince of courtesy and fills his position with ability and distinction.

OVERSEERS AND ASSISTANTS

R. L. Hulsey is overseer of the card room; there are 518 cards; R. A. McCluney is assistant overseer; F. E. Ervin and G. H. Young are second hands in carding; J. H. Hulsey, second hand on combers; J. E. Moreland, picker foreman; I. H. Brooks, A. L. Johnson and J. F. Crow are up-to-date card grinders; J. S. Guest, a progressive section man.

C. L. Jolly is overseer of the big spooler and warping room. There are 14 high speed Barber-Colman spoolers

and 13 high speed Barber-Colman warpers, besides eight old-style spooler frames. George Mintz and L. D. Nichols are assistant overseers; Hugh Wright and W. H. Pridgen, leading section men.

J. L. Rhinehardt has returned here to his former position as overseer spinning, after being superintendent at Phenix Mill, Bessemer City, N. C., for around four years. He has able assistants and a fine bunch of second hands and section men. B. B. Burnett, Joe Duncan and Dave Varnadore are assistant overseers; C. M. Cranford, second hand; B. L. Taylor, W. B. Ward, W. L. Wiggins, J. S. Hall, F. T. Thompson, W. M. Ward, C. R. Dempsey, Wm. A. Johnson, H. T. Stoddard, F. A. Ruth and B. G. Ward are live-wire section men; John Donnelly and Noah Herndon are oilers and banders; Fred Joseph, an ambitious young man, is head of the "yarn job," whatever that is.

Wm. A. Johnson and family are motoring to Pawtucket, R. I., this week on a two weeks' vacation.

FLINT MILL PICK-UPS

We are proud of our friends at Flint Mills, where we have around 25 subscribers.

Ed Powell is a new friend; he is leader of Flint Grove Baptist choir, directs vocal music for funerals far and near, and teaches a Sunday School class of around 75 men. This Sunday School numbers about 375. B. F. Austin is the pastor.

D. E. Lingerfelt, second hand in spinning, says "Aunt Becky's" books are the best on the market.

W. W. Russell, section man in No. 2 spinning, and J. S. Cashion, section man in No. 1 spinning, should also have been mentioned in our write-up last week.

People truly do "stay put" at Flint Mills. W. H. Starnes, overseer spinning, says he has not hired a family in over six years.

GRAY MILL

There have been several promotions recently at this mill. See Personals.

J. S. Baucom is day carder and Don Law night carder; R. L. Morris is day spinner and R. L. Black, night spinner.

R. G. Wood is superintendent and a very pleasant gentleman.

This mill makes fine yarns for knitting and sewing thread.

PRISCILLA

This mill is all that the name implies—one of the nicest and cleanest in the county—and is situated at Ranlo, a suburb of Gastonia, on the road to Spencer Mountain.

Gordon A. Johnston and two splendid sons are in charge and everything seems to be going nicely. Mr. Johnston is one of the deepest thinkers and best talkers we know and always gives one something to ponder over.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

MORGAN COTTON MILLS, INC.—RICHMOND, IDA AND
SPRINGFIELD PLANTS.

Well! we found people lamenting the resignation of their good friend, E. C. Gwaltney, vice-president and general manager, and we joined in the lamentations. He is going with the Bibb Mill Co., of Macon, Ga., where his inventive genius will no doubt have full sway and he will be a valuable man for this big organization. But we truly regret that North Carolina has lost him.

Not many big mill officials are so close to the operatives as was E. C. Gwaltney, and from the sweepers to the superintendents, he was loved as few men are, and he deserved their affection.

IDA PLANT

E. H. Bass, superintendent, has beautified this place amazingly. This is the mill on No. 20 Highway, east of Laurell Hill, where operatives used to set hooks from the mill windows, and actually catch fish. Also, they used to drop hooks through holes in the floor—for the creek runs under the mill.

Mr. Bass has built a miniature island in the creek and at the front of the mill, where beautiful flowers are growing. Evergreen shrubbery, neat lawns and flowers on the grounds and water lillies in the creek make a beautiful picture.

There are no holes in the floor any more, and the mill, generally, inside, is greatly improved.

C. J. Marsh is carder and spinner and Lawter Barber, a live-wire section man. C. C. Smith is in charge of speeders; J. P. Lewis, card grinder. On second shift, C. E. Pethcoat is carder and spinner, and Robert Barber is section man.

RICHMOND PLANT

This is where the main office of the Morgan Mill Company is located, and is north of Laurel Hill, a mile or more, and a very pretty place.

L. W. Evans, formerly overseer at the Springfield plant, has been transferred here as superintendent, and is proof of the old adage that "a new broom sweeps clean." He is doing a lot of cleaning up on the premises and inside the mill.

This is where they wind the balls of twine, of every size twine and cord. It is interesting to watch the ball-winding machines.

Claude Folson is carder and Willie Roller, spinner and twister. On second shift, Willie Wright is carder and Norman Horn, spinner and twister.

SPRINGFIELD PLANT

This mill is southeast of Laurel Hill and is the largest of the three. It is one place where the operatives always have money, or can "shake a bush" and get it. We have a fine list of subscribers here that we are proud of.

C. J. Riddle is superintendent here and general superintendent of Ida and Richmond plants, and deserves the position. He is alert and courteous and a general favorite. He turned "Aunt Becky" over to Earl Bass, the pleasant timekeeper, with instructions to "take care of her," and Earl was a perfect escort—a fair sample of his affable dad, Superintendent Bass of Ida Mill.

Elmore Evans is overseer carding; L. H. Shankle, overseer spinning; Walter Ray, twister; Ed Ray, overseer weaving.

On second shift, Jesse Stephens is carder; Sam Britt, spinner; Jesse Nyle, twister; Steve Smith, weaver; Willie Wiggins, master mechanic.

Springfield Mill village is the home of that lovely Christian character, "Granny" Snead, who is loved by all who know her. She is an inspiration and a benediction to all who come in contact with her. "Commit thy way unto the Lord and He will direct thy paths," is a motto she lives by, and she comes up smiling and happy through any and all trials and tribulations. A wonderful woman she is, and the world would be a better place if we had more like her.

WADESBORO, N. C.

WADE MFG. CO.

This mill was paying better wages than the majority, consequently had to add less to come up to the recent Textile Code scale. I. B. Covington, superintendent and vice-president, knows his job and runs it profitably for all concerned. He is very particular to have a normally clean community and those who live in Wade mill village are respected by the public.

Quite a lot of improvements have been made here which have been formerly reported.

Little Nelleen Moore, afflicted 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moore of Wade Mill, was the recipient of many kind messages and nice presents from the Wayside Gang last week in honor of her birthday.

The writer was present when some of Nelleen's mail arrived, and watching her delight, understood to a greater extent the wonderful work that "Old Wayside" (Harold Brown) is doing—God bless him. His work is all the more remarkable because he himself is an almost helpless cripple, but a tireless servant of shut-ins; and he insists that they all smile and never grumble, complain or whine.

A happy-hearted invalid can be a blessing to his or her home and community.

WORTHVILLE, N. C.

LEWARD COTTON MILLS

Dear Aunt Becky:

We want you to know about the Leward Cotton Mills and village, known to us as "the garden spot of the world."

Mr. W. L. Ward, our general manager and secretary, has made this place over entirely by his ambition to let nobody beat him at the game. He is also an active church worker, having been superintendent of Sunday School for several years. He is particularly interested in the health of his employees as well as the upbuilding of community morals. He has spent time and money beautifying the village, keeping the houses well painted, all gutters cleaned out, and does not allow weeds to thrive anywhere.

Mr. W. E. Kennedy is boss weaver, a man of ability, who gets along nicely with the job. W. H. Trogdon has charge of carding and spinning. L. C. Smith is master mechanic.

We have two churches here and splendid attendance at both; in fact, we think our little community is in keeping with the best. We wish you would visit us; rather show you than tell you about it.

"PAT."

Thank you, "Pat." I'll visit you all as soon as possible.—"Aunt Becky."

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

8500 Spindles
250 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain

For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

HUNTER'S TRAVELER

10M—Spindle Spinning Mill. This is one of the newer North Carolina Mills.
Hosiery Mill Brick Building, 57 machines, 5 operatives' cottages. Well located. Price \$6,000.

HUNTER MACHINERY CO.

810 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Loom fixer, experienced on Stafford looms. Write A. W. Roper, Superintendent; W. H. Gibbs, Overseer Weaving, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.

WANTED—Position as weave room or slasher room overseer, or can handle both jobs. Do not mind hard work, but would like a chance to prove ability. Will go anywhere. A-1 references. P. C. G., care Textile Bulletin.

NURSERYMAN, ten years' experience, desires connection with Southern mill as grounds keeper. Address "Nurseryman," care Textile Bulletin. Will arrange personal interview at your convenience.

WANTED—Position as carder or spinner. Twelve years' experience as overseer. Good references. Address "J. H. D." care Textile Bulletin.

Red Cross Orders Find Mills Sold Up

Since the Red Cross is again in the market for a variety of textiles for distribution to the needy of the country, inquiries reaching mills involve substantial amounts of some types of goods. A number of producers are so well sold up that they are put to considerable inconvenience to accommodate the society's orders. It is the usual intention to supply a portion of the merchandise needed in time for early fall and winter use, but it is questioned whether every type of goods can be found to the required extent within the proper time limitations for deliveries.

To help solve the Red Cross problem it is suggested that goods be sought in wholesale and even retail quarters within the communities where they are to be distributed. By so doing, it is suggested, the stocks of local merchants will be reduced on

various staple cotton clothing, blankets and other household textiles.

Were this course followed, it would help lift an added strain from the backs of mill executives who are already burdened with requests for more prompt deliveries than they can conveniently furnish on a variety of goods. The desire is see local merchants benefit from the sale of the respective kinds of cotton goods to be distributed.

It is maintained that the Red Cross, at the present time, may very easily benefit in several ways by patronizing small and larger retailers and jobbers in sections of the South and North. In these places, it is considered more than likely, various kinds of cotton goods are priced below primary market replacement costs at the present time. One of the benefits to be derived from local community patronage would be to help reduce present stocks and make way sooner than otherwise for adjusting prices a little closer to replacement values.

Another advantage is said to be that delays in shipments could thereby be avoided and freight charges, on wanted goods, could often be eliminated. While primary market producers would go out of their way to aid the Red Cross the contract obligations to customers must necessarily take precedence over new business from whatever source.

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Montreal, Can.	36.05
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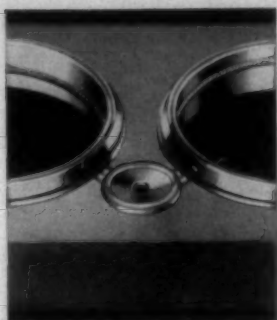
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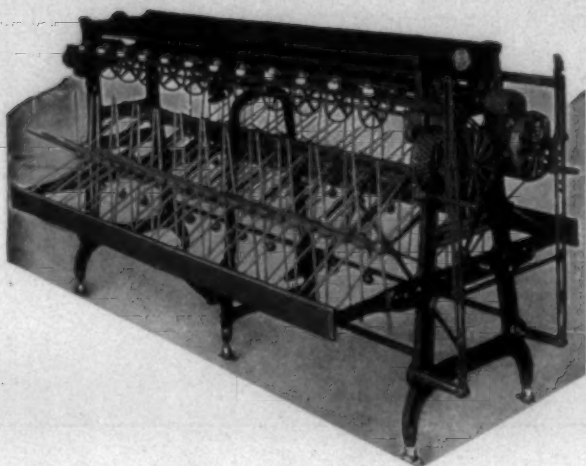
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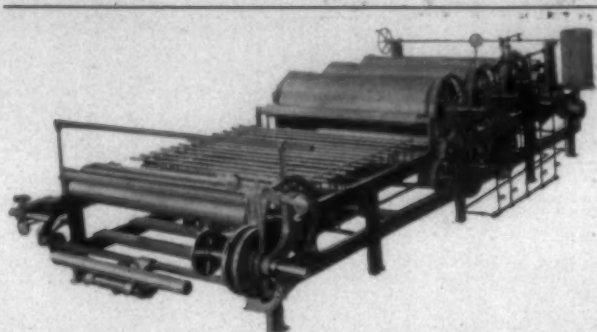
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